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OCT 15 1956

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Review of Unesco publication n^o. 340

INDUSTRIALIZATION IN AFRICA

The need for systematic social studies of urbanized and industrialized African populations has become increasingly apparent over the last ten years, and investigations have been undertaken in many parts of Africa. In 1954, under the auspices of Unesco and the International African Institute, a conference was held at Abidjan in French West Africa as a seminar for social scientists and administrators which provided a first opportunity for appraising the scope, methods and results so far achieved in this field, and for the formulation of proposals concerning future research.

The studies and investigations on which this conference was based, the exchange of opinions that ensued, and a description of the techniques and procedures employed, have been used as the basis of an impressive volume on the subject just published by Unesco in its "Tensions and Technology" series, in French and English editions, entitled "Social Aspects of the Industrialization and Urban Conditions in Africa South of the Sahara".

The volume published by Unesco is devoted in the main to the effects of urbanisation on people living in the town.

"Some Aspects of Industrialisation and Urban Conditions in Africa South of the Sahara" is prefaced by an introduction by Daryll Forde, Director of the International African Institute, who has edited the book, with a general study of the demographic situation and social problems of Africa to-day. It is followed by summaries of some thirty recent and current studies concerned with the social effects of economic development, to provide a comprehensive review of existing research and to determine more exactly the scope and priorities of problems that can be most effectively studied. They range from surveys of juvenile delinquency in the Gold Coast and in South Rhodesia, social surveys of Sekondi-Takoradi in West Africa, Mombasa old town in East Africa, and the copperbelt towns in Rhodesia, to studies of the African factory worker, modern industry and the African, migrant labour and tribal life in Bechuanaland.

Some of the conclusions drawn by Merran McCulloch who organised the resumés, from these summaries, are to be found also in varying emphasis in the fifteen papers presented by experts at the Abidjan conference, and published here, but in still more minute detail in an account of an eighteen-month social survey carried out in Stanleyville, in the Congo, under the auspices of Unesco and the International African Institute, by a research team made up of a sociologist, an ethnologist and a psychologist. This report falls into three parts, dealing respectively with the growth of Stanleyville and the composition of its African population; Africans in urban employment, their conditions of work, levels of training, aptitudes and attitudes; and the social pattern of urban life. Despite the wide range of socio-economic conditions prevailing in Africa, nonetheless these studies and the conclusions noted dealt with certain common features of economic and social patterning such as the revolutionary effect on marriage and family relations in their legal and economic aspects, the exchange of traditional ties of kinship for elementary family relationships, and tribal for more local and spontaneous associations; and what was described as "one of the most obvious generalisations to be made about African urban populations, that they are characterized by a high incidence of poverty, malnutrition and disease, and live in overcrowded conditions".

"Social Aspects of the Industrialization and Urban Conditions in Africa South of the Sahara" - Unesco publication - price 45/-; \$9.00



DEC 31
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Review of Unesco Publication No.349

ALL THE WORLD'S COPYRIGHT LAWS UNDER ONE COVER

The mountain of copyright legislation facing writers, artists, publishers and film producers the world over has just been compressed into a single volume after four years of work.

The volume "Copyright Laws and Treaties of the World" has been published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Bureau of National Affairs in Washington, D.C. It is a monumental work in every sense of the word: weighing nine pounds, it contains 1,800 pages listing the copyright laws of eighty-five countries as well as the treaties and conventions governing international copyright problems.

In an introduction to the volume, it is pointed out that, while such a compilation has long been needed, the need became urgent following the signing and entry into force of the Unesco-sponsored Universal Copyright Convention in 1952. Every State bound by the Universal Copyright Convention, and also the Berne and Pan American conventions, undertakes to apply the same treatment to literary and artistic works of other contracting countries as it does to those of its own nationals. To measure the degree of protection accorded, it is therefore essential to know the precise provisions of the national laws of the various States which are or may become parties to these conventions.

Work on the book was begun in 1952 by Unesco in co-operation with the United States Copyright Office and the Industrial Property Department of the United Kingdom Board of Trade.

Priced at nearly \$100, it is by far the most costly volume ever offered by Unesco. But it probably will pay for itself many times over when used by creative artists, writers, publishers, film producers etc., as a guide through the world's present muddle of copyright laws, decrees and orders.

As a guide, it will never be out-of-date. It is published in loose-leaf form and will be revised by annual supplements.

"Copyright Laws and Treaties of the World"

Price: \$97.50; £30; 30,000 francs.

Sole distributor for the United States and Canada: The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc.,
Washington, D.C.

For other countries, obtainable directly from the Unesco Distribution Division,
19 Avenue Kléber, Paris, 16eme.

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Review of Unesco publication no. 418

RECENT RESEARCH ON RACIAL RELATIONS

Is there a remedy for race conflict?

Sociologists, psychologists and economists hope to find one and they regard the study of racial relations as a practical way of working toward the solution of a particularly painful problem. Race tension has a symbolic meaning which makes it a favourite subject for study by social scientists, but the huge amount of research focussed upon it is also explained by its dynamic aspect and the variety of fields it covers.

Ever since the end of the Second World War, a tremendous number of papers has been published on racial relations -- more than 1,000, for example, in the United States alone, where countless documents have remained unpublished as well. This research and these surveys have been sponsored by scientific institutions, private associations and governmental agencies.

The necessity of sifting such an abundance of material is obvious. A choice must be made of problems deserving further study and an analysis is also required of general trends in research methods.

To present a panorama of the present state of research on racial relations, Unesco has just published a series of articles in its International Social Science Bulletin with accompanying bibliographies. This year's third issue of the quarterly bulletin (Vol. X, No. 3, 1958) contains studies on Britain by Anthony H. Richmond, East Africa by Barbara E. Ward, the Federal Republic of Germany by Kripal S. Sodhi and the United States of America, by Herbert Blumer. A future issue will present similar articles on racial research carried out in South Africa, South Asia and Oceania.

Unesco, International Social Science Bulletin - \$1,00; 6/- stg; 300 fr.

29 DEC 1959



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Review of Unesco Publication No.442

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DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND THE MEASURING OF THEIR RESULTS

As part of a development plan in the United States, wagon transportation was introduced to the Papago Indians of the village of Choulik in Arizona, by providing a wagon and showing how it worked. It was one of the simplest of gifts, intended to make their work easier and thereby improve their manner of life. But the direct and indirect effects were manifold...and unexpected.

There was a decline in the handicraft of harness, pannier and pack-saddle making, partly because the transport by pannier and pack decreased. One man of the village learned to work iron, in order to repair the community wagon. The making of earthenware containers declined, to be replaced by larger metal containers. Better roads were built, and, as trading trips could do more business, face-to-face contacts with neighbouring tribes declined despite a larger volume of trade. The entire life of the village over a long term was changed, but in ways that the planners of the project could not foresee.

This example illustrates the number of indirect consequences that a general project may bring about, and which may require considerable time to evaluate. It is described in the 100-page booklet, Measuring the Results of Development Projects, written by an American specialist, Samuel P. Hayes, Jr., Director of the Foundation for Research on Human Behavior, of Ann Arbor, Mich., who from 1948 to 1953 was engaged in planning and directing programmes of economic and social rehabilitation and development in North Africa, Europe and South-East Asia. This booklet - a manual for the use of field workers - is the first of a new series, "Monographs in the Applied Social Sciences." It is an outgrowth of a conference held in Geneva in 1954 under the joint sponsorship of the Department of Social Sciences of Unesco and the Technical Assistance Board of the United Nations, in the course of which particular attention was paid to techniques of evaluation and measurement.

Broad and detailed planning is not sufficient - it is necessary also to measure and study the results of development plans, minutely and objectively. Mr. Hayes' booklet brings together and co-ordinates with precision all the elements of that technique, which are divided into four classifications: describing the project and specifying its goals; deciding what data to use to indicate project results; collecting the data, before, during and after; analysing and interpreting findings.

In this work in the field, much must be done by the interrogators in their interviews with human "samples" - the "average" persons of a country. In this Mr. Hayes draws on experience: the form of the questions, their rhythm, and the general attitude of the interrogator are prescribed; an "affected" tone of voice is to be avoided; the word "native" should be replaced by "national"; the phrase "foreign expert" by "international expert"; "neutrality" by "independent", etc.

Two other brochures are announced for the series "Monographs in the Applied Social Sciences": a handbook on the use of the social sciences for field workers in fundamental education, and a handbook on the use of community studies as an adjunct to teacher-training programmes.

Measuring the Results of Development Projects, by Samuel P. Hayes, Jr.
Unesco, Paris. Price: \$2; 10/- (stg.); 700 Fr. frs.

4 MAR 1960



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A/B/S/11

Press Release No. 1972
Paris, 16 February 1960

NEW APPOINTMENT AT UNESCO

Mr. Samuel Perkins Hayes Jr., of the United States of America, will assume the post of Director of the Department of Social Sciences of Unesco at the end of June 1960, it was announced at Unesco House in Paris.

Mr. Hayes, born in the United States, is 49. He is now a professor of economics at the University of Michigan and is the director and a trustee of the Foundation for Research on Human Behaviour.

An economics graduate of Amherst College, he took a doctor's degree in social psychology at Yale University. Later he studied at the University of Chicago, specializing on trade unions and consumer co-operatives. From 1931 to 1934, he was a professor of psychology at Yale. During World War II, he served in U.S. government agencies in Washington, Algiers and London.

From 1948 to 1951, he served as an economist in the U.S. Department of State and during that time he was the leader of an economic survey mission in South-East Asia. He later directed the Far Eastern programme of the Mutual Security Agency of the U.S. Government. In recent years, he has served as a consultant to Unesco.

Mr. Hayes is the author of many works on economics and social psychology, some of which deal with the progress of economically under-developed countries, one of them a Unesco manual, "Measuring the Results of Development Projects".

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